ON THE ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHELONETHIDA IN JAPAN

By Kyukichi, KISHIDA Dr. Sc., & Dr. Agr.

Higasi-Oizumi-mati, 951, Nerima-ku, Tokyo

A retrograde animal which is known for many years as "Atosizari" or "Kanimusi" in Japanese term is stated here, particularly on the altitudinal distsibution in Japan.

Although the chelonethida has been known among researchers of materia medica, none of them has discussed it from the viewpoint of taxonomy.

The first man who attempted to study it zoologically in broad sense was OBARA Todo toward the end of the 18th Century. He was born in Wakayama in 1746 and while young, he was in Kyoto and studied the medical science as well as the phytology. His instructor in the field of medical science was YOSIMASU Todo and in the phytology, ONO Lansan was his leader. Availing himself of the features of these two scholars, OBARA had become a prominent man of learning. He died in Wakayama at the age of 79, in 1825. He worked on many books, of which "Todo-ihitu" was referred to the Chelonethida. The book of "Todo-ihitu" is composed of 5 serires and 15 volumes. In its 3rd volume, he made an elaborate description on the chelonethida under the Japanese name of "Isikui musi" with two figures. His examined specimen was oollected from the soil of a hill about 20 metres high on the seashore in Wakayama prefecture. The writer, in order to trace the material, could obtain it with the help of Mr. OZAKI Mitunosuke. This is the Ozaki-Togari-Kanimusi of today. Quite fortunately, the writer could find Obijiro-Kanimusi which inhabits together with the former. However, this was the unknown species at the times of Todo.

Since then, enlightened by he Netherland and other nations, Japan has introduced the natural science of the European pattern and the taxonomy has been established.

At the initial stage, the westerners have much contributed to the taxonomy, particularly Ellingsen (Norway), Chamberlin (U. S. A.), & etc. Collectors of materials in Japan include Hans SAUTER who had been in Formosa, Okayama and Yakohama. So far as the Japanese are concerned, IWAKAWA, SASAKI, and YATSU made their study and conducted collection, observation, and taxonomy.

Beside the writer, MORIKAWA, SEKIGUCHI, UEMURA and others participated in the study.

The writer made public in 1924 & 1930, a new system including 2 sub-orders, 8 super-families, and 26 families. According to this system, about 90 species which are referred to 21 families are recognized. These chelonethida inhabit in the wilderness from lower hills on the seashore to less than 500-600 meters high including sandy beach.

The writer and his several friends who are naturalists climbed up in August, 1965, Mt. Norikura of the Japan Alps which is one of well-known volcanic ranges and on its summit 3026 metres high where *Pinus pumila* is growing, the interesting novelty was found.

For this species, the taxonomy was made clear and it is called in the generic name, *Orideobisium, (takanoanum* of specific name,) referring to Holonota-Ideobisioidea-Ideobisiidae. This species inhabits together with Grylloblattoid or Notopterous insect, Eupodoid mite etc. It is interesting to see that this species inhabits under rocks, about 2800-3000 metres above sea level.

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金子光司先生おぼえがき

岸田久吉

私のこの世に生を受ける前 10年余 珍しい1種のトタテグモが わが日本から記載された．しかしながら その再発見は ここに 小肖をかかげた金子先生が 長野県で 遂げられたので カネコトタテグモの和名が ついた次第である．

金子先生によって 発見されたクモは 10種を こえる．近畿以東にいるニシナグモというササクモ科の逸品も その一つである．ニシナ ゲネロサと言う． ほほえましい学名の持ち主として 知られている．イナジエビクモも カニクモ科に こっている同好の注意をひいている逸品である．

こんなことで 日本クモ学の発達史に心を労する諸兄姉の間で 金子先生とは どういうお方かと ささやかれている．アクタの記念号のために ふさわしいと思い ここに 確実なところを おぼえがきとして 書かせていただく．

金子先生は ①明治19（1886）年7月6日長野県諏訪市中洲2760に生れられ ②明治43（1910） 3月31日東京高等師範学校本科博物学部を 卒業された ③同年4月2日 長野県師範学校教諭兼訓導を拝命 ④大正13年1月30日 長野県松本高等女学校に転勤 ⑤昭和4年12月18日 長野県松本中学校に転勤 ⑥昭和6年11月2日 茨城県師範学校に転出 ⑦昭和12年4月1日 東京都明星中学校（私立）に転出 ⑧昭和20（1946）年8月10日ご郷里にお帰りになられ，今日悠々自適して いらっしゃる．

左掲の小肖は お宅の庭で 他の1人の方と共におとりになったもの 長野時代のものです．

日本クモ学育ての3大家として 中村正雄 前原勘治郎両先生と共に 景仰される方である．

〔追記〕金子先生のご令弟は東大の化学御出身で理博であり惜しいことに早世せられました．先生のご長男は農芸化学の秀才であり，宅の死んだ長男は同期でした．